

HERDS AND FLOCKS  
AND HORSES

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WADDELL



JOHN A. SEAVERNS

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With leaves o'er head and verdure to the brink,  
A restful place where cattle come to drink.

# Herds and Flocks and Horses

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By CAPTAIN A. H. WADDELL

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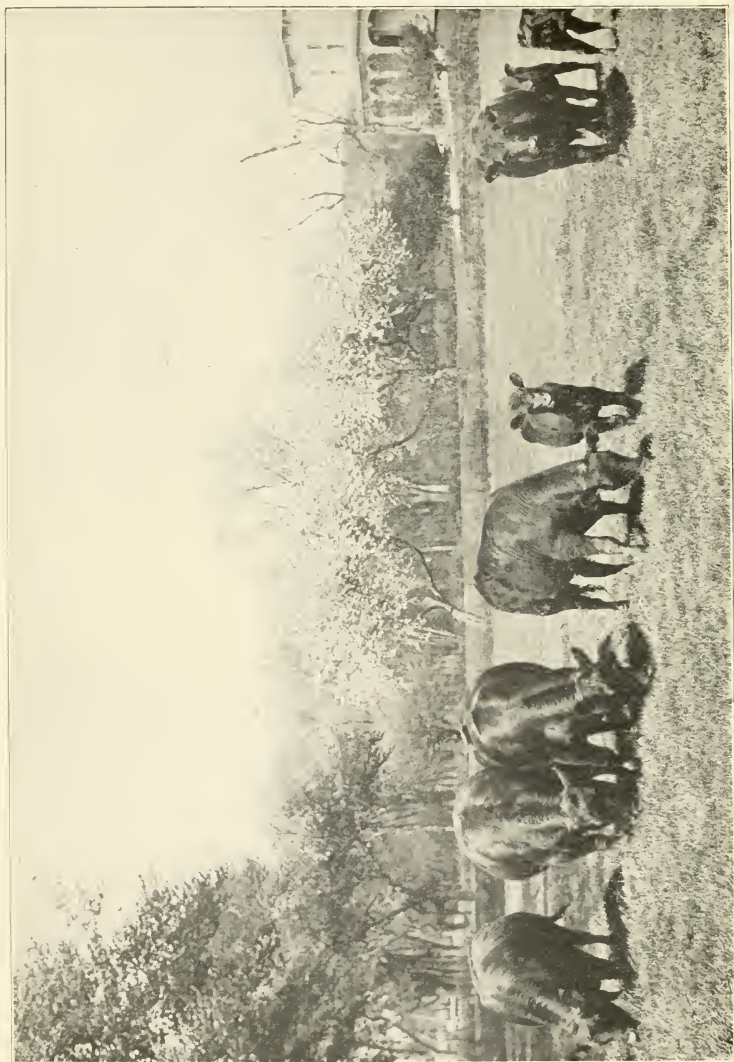
## INTRODUCTION

THE object of this book, which is dedicated to the stockmen and breeders of the United States, is to point out to those, who while engaged in the business of stock raising, may not have realized the tremendous opportunities and extraordinary possibilities of the live stock industry in this country. Big as it is, and enormous as the numbers of live stock that are bred here are, the industry, as far as the breeding of pedigreed stock is concerned, is in its infancy. America, although, through the generous hand of nature, has been so richly endowed and plenteously provided for in everything that goes to make a large portion of it a stockman's paradise, seems not to have as yet realized the fact of its rapidly increasing population, the demands of foreign nations, the spread of civilization, and the increase of the inhabitants of the world. All these must be provided for; everybody must be fed; the rich and leisure classes of this and other countries, supplied with horses for their pleasure and amusement, and the great military nations of the world provided with animals for the maintenance of their cavalry, artillery, mounted infantry, and transport. America, through her enormous grazing lands, her soil, fertility, and climate; through her splendid isolation, though readiness of access to the East and the West of the world, and through her absolute independence, seems chosen by Nature to play this great part in the world's welfare.

Now is the sowing time: let her scatter good seeds throughout those of her domains which are best suited for their growth, and surely shall she reap the richest of harvests therefrom.

A. H. WADDELL.

Chicago, January, 1911.



Amidst deep grass that reaches to their knees,  
The fattening herd midst fragrant blossoms feed.



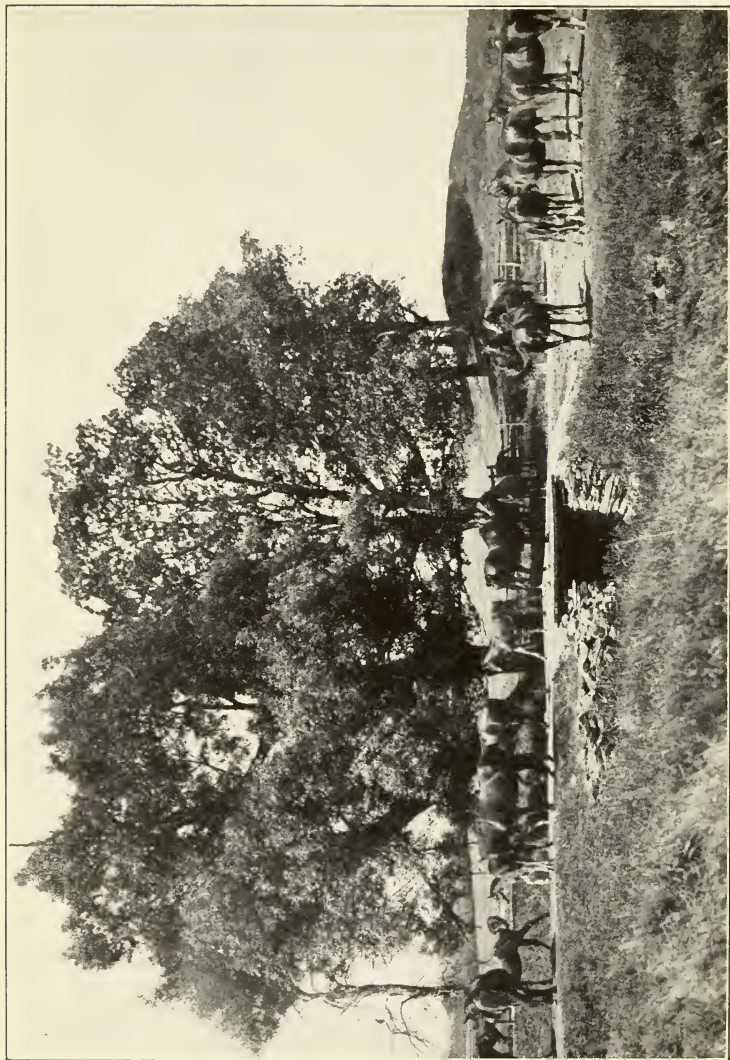
## THE EASIEST ROAD TO ACHIEVEMENT IS ALONG THE PATH OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

HOW often do we find a young man, who, either from stress of circumstances, from the well meant but ill advised wishes of a father, the arbitrary ruling and powerful influence of guardians, bachelor uncles or old maid aunts, pressed into some profession or business for which he is totally unfitted, and against which his natural impulses and desires revolt, and which, while bravely as he may accept the inevitable, and nobly as he may work to make a success of that which is forced upon him, an unseen hand seems silently to point, and an invisible magnet attract him along a road he craves to follow but must not go.

Thousands upon thousands of splendid young men, manly, level headed fellows, have been prevented from developing the best there is in them from this very cause, and made to pursue a course that has been against their natural tendencies and best judgment, and who, after honestly working out their very souls, have never succeeded in doing anything more than ordinary, while, if they had been permitted to follow the normal and natural tendencies of their own inclinations, would have blossomed into something worth while, and left behind them names and records that would have been written down.

Not only would they have done this, but they would have done it with a fraction of the labor, an atom of the wear and tear, and with a pleasure and delight that would have made their lives a dream in comparison, and their path along a flower-grown lane, instead of over an uphill road strewn with rock and boulders.

With the normal youth of courage and constitution, with a clear perception of what life means, and the tremendous odds in favor of his endeavors if he pursues the right course, with this great big, generous world before him, it is a crime to try and wean him away from that which nature has best fitted him for, and his inborn aptitude, talents, disposition and wishes



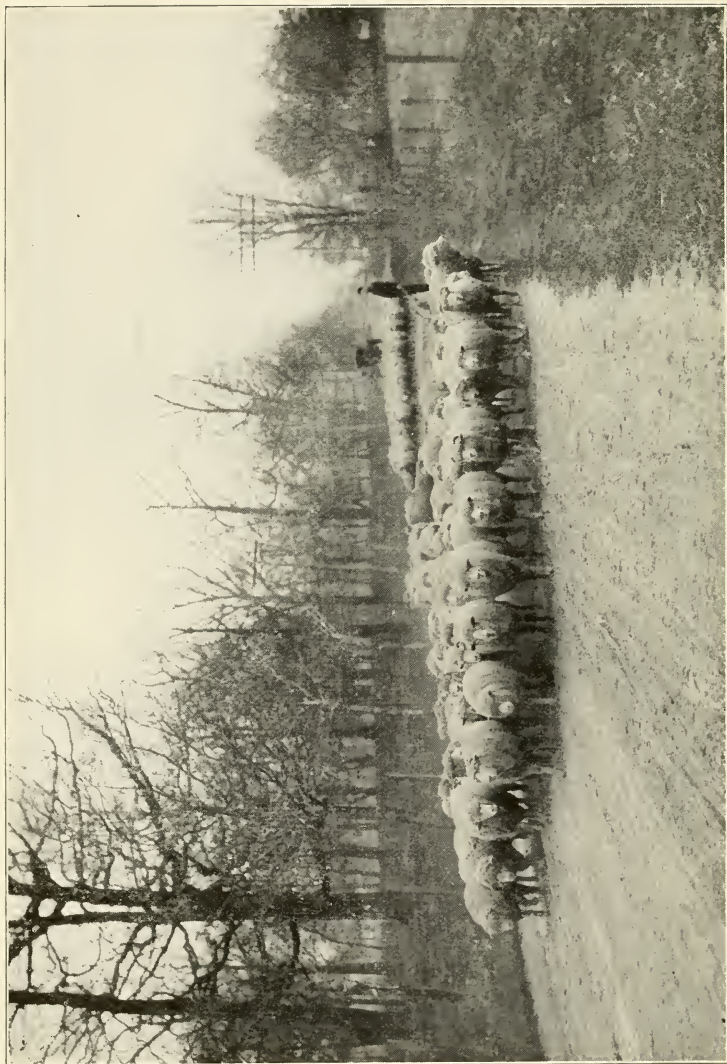
Look upon the onward dashing, snorting, warlike steed,  
And then the gentle dam, the soft-eyed brood-mare of the mead.

call him. This young fellow will make a success of whatever he undertakes in this way, while he will make a miserable failure of anything else that is forced upon him, even if a fortune be expended on his education, and a princely amount of money given him to start the repulsive work.

This young man, if allowed to follow the trend of his own desires, with a rudimentary education and no money, will bud, blossom and bear fruit of the richest kind, and will distance his unfortunate contemporary to such a length that the latter will be completely lost sight of and left, even in the dawn of his career, and will have to fight for every inch of ground, till footsore, weary and worn out, he reaches those splendid years of early middle age, an old man, while the companion of his youth of equal years, is young, vigorous, happy and contented, dwelling in the midst of love, peace and contentment, in the bosom of his family, respected and beloved by his fellow men and honored by his country.

Nature, through his brain, tells the normal young man whither to steer his course, and nature directs and guides him over the smoothest seas and easiest paths. It is unnatural to choose the wild Atlantic Ocean when a placid lake will serve the same purpose. It is against the dictates of a normal brain to pick out a rocky mountain path in preference to a beautiful country road when both lead to the same place. Obstacles at every gust of wind in the one case, and at every step in the other, present themselves, yes! throw themselves in the way, while the other path is smooth; and by the very choosing of the one which nature has whispered in the ear to choose, the waves, pitfalls and quicksands of life have been avoided.

So it is then, that the young man who voluntarily chooses that which he knows is best fitted for him, is bound to make a success, while the other poor fellow, bravely as he may fight, who has had his path and calling chosen for him, only finds failure at the end of an almost impassable road and a heart-breaking journey.



GOING TO MARKET



## A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

ONE of the great questions that confront this country to-day, and one of vital importance, is that which has to do with the migration of the bone and muscle of young America to the great cities of the country.

This continuous stream of young countrymen to the great towns and cities of the land, is due in a large measure, to the "Fairy Tales" of wealth and greatness written in books and periodicals, and stories told around the fireside by some one who has heard what somebody said, and what somebody told somebody else.

Glowing accounts are unfolded of how a young man fresh from the farm, had worked his way to New York or Chicago, and after endless hardships, arrived at one of these great cities hungry and exhausted; and how, in a fainting condition, he was found by some benevolent old lady who took him to her home, cared for him, nursed and fed him back to health and strength, and gave him a job watering the flowers in the garden, where he met her beautiful niece, heiress to many millions. How he wooed and won her, the magnificence of the wedding, and the flower strewn, sunny path they trod for ever afterwards.

Another, after the hardest of digging, to earn enough to keep body and soul together; sleeping in the corners of tumble down buildings and pest ridden and vermin swarmed lodging houses, secures, through the kindly hand of some philanthropic old gentleman, a position as office boy in a bank. Years and years of uphill labor, with never a breath of the prairie air or the sight of a summer country landscape, finds him seated in the presidential chair.

So the stories end in the books or by the fireside; but the "real thing" reveals a very different aspect.

The former, out of his element, out of his station in life, out of himself in fact, has cut loose on the "Great White Way." The footlights have allured him, and soft brown eyes

beckoned him away from his rich wife, and a divorce has left him where he was a few years before, with no friends, no money, and worse than that, no business or profession; the best part of his youthful days gone, too old to learn anything, no inclination to take off his coat and put his shoulder to the wheel, and in short a derelict upon the restless waves of life.

The other, begotten in poverty, born in poverty, reared in poverty, and steeped in poverty, finds himself in control of hundreds of thousands of dollars to be juggled into millions. The game is a tempting one, too alluring for such a brain to withstand, too great for such a man to control. He "plays the game"; it goes against him; and now, like hundreds, yes! thousands more, at forty years of age he is serving out a penitentiary sentence that will leave him sixty when it is over, a wreck on the Rock of Time.

Not all turn out like this, however, but the percentage of those who succeed is but as a thousand to one as against those who fail. Nor is this to be wondered at. The cause is obvious. What are the chances of the farm bred boy against the son of the millionaire city man? A splendid school and college education, an inbred business instinct begotten of his father, a business training from the cradle to manhood, and a burning desire to follow in his father's footsteps; and through his superior education, and modern methods and environments, determined to improve and increase the business that has been left him, and double and quadruple his father's millions. The country man will find it a pretty hard game in these days of lightning rapidity, and amidst such surroundings, to buck against a combination such as this.

Now let us for a moment reverse the question. Let us place this millionaire city man's son with his college education and drawing-room accomplishments, on a great Western ranch, in the open air, with all its bracing effects and exhilarating influences; its balmy breezes, the fragrance of its flowers, its glorious dawn, and its wonderful sunset. Let us place him there on the top of this rich, generous, fruitful soil, among the



bawling cattle, the range horses, the sheep and the swine. Where would he be? What use could he possibly be put to? What good would he be in comparison with the rugged, ruddy faced, good natured, smiling farmer's son, with a chest like a hogshead, shoulders like a hercules, and arms and thighs that a sculptor would love to copy? A young fellow who doesn't know what restraint means, a free, jovial, laughing, singing son of the prairie, a man who would face a lion and think it fun, and a man who could throw his arms around his sweetheart's or his wife's neck and say, this is Heaven to me with you by my side—I want no other—no divorce, no jail here. A life only of honest labor, a breeder of the flesh we eat, a man who feeds the world, a man who makes his country.



FOOD, WATER AND SHADE



Remote from towns I bask beneath thy shade,  
And woo sweet peace within thy restful glade.

## ITS SOLUTION.

THE solution of this question, is the realization by the breeding and farming element of the country, that they have in the grass that grows and the stock they can breed, an institution safer than any bank in America, and a fortune greater than any combination in the world.

The breeders of herds and flocks, and the tillers of the soil, were the men who first made the world habitable, and until food, living, and present conditions are completely revolutionized, and until every acre of cultivatable soil is put to some other use, the breeder and farmer will be the mainstay of the world. He is to the land what the ship is to the sea; the only practical means of support in the one instance, as the other is the only practical means of conveyance.

Food is the one absolutely necessary essential to the maintenance of life, everything else without it is positively useless.

The world could not exist a fortnight without food, and although it might be argued that the fruits of the field would do, such an argument is based upon such ignorance as is not worth consideration.

The vegetarian, in his plausible argument for a diet composed entirely of vegetables, and in every instance, brought about by an abnormal condition of his own digestive tract, whereby he is unable to assimilate and make use of animal flesh—which by the way, is the most easily digestible of all foods—shows a condition of abnormality, an unsound organization, and a state of health which is certainly not calculated to improve the human breeds, nor add to the constitutional soundness and stamina of the race.

These people forget that man is in reality a flesh eating animal, and while he is capable under certain conditions of existing upon a diet in some measure composed of vegetables, still animal flesh has been the diet that has made man what he is today, and will continue to be the basic principle upon which

he must live, in order to maintain the physical strength and character of the race.

The canine teeth, found in the mouth of every normal individual of the human breeds, is proof positive, not only of his flesh-eating nature, but also that he will continue to be a flesh-devouring animal so long as these teeth remain, and who shall say when this shall cease.

As age succeeds age, and time in its flight rolls over millions of years, evolution is working its sure but unrecognizable changes in everything that is earthly, and so slow are the changes wrought, that it would be only after hundreds of thousands of years that the faintest alteration from conditions as we know them today, could be recognized, even by a scientist, who, if it were possible, had lived today, died, and come to life again a million years hence at least.

This shows then, beyond argument, that man is a flesh-eating animal, and that flesh has always formed the basis of his diet; and that part of it also, which has made him what he is since the day of his creation, and is the one thing that will continue to make and keep him from deteriorating both physically and mentally.

It is not the intention of the writer to go into statistics, but it will be perfectly clear to the reader that the vastly and rapidly increasing population of this country is going to call for meat supplies that are almost past belief and understanding.

If the breeding of cattle, sheep and swine is not pushed, pursued, and made above all others, the foremost industry of the land, this extraordinary, this vast, broad, rich, fertile country, instead of being a land wherefrom the peoples of the earth may be supplied with meat, will become a purchaser from other lands to supply its own demands.

With the business acumen of the ordinary American, and the keenness of his foresight, it is astounding that such obvious conditions as these seem to have been lost sight of.

Humbugged by stories of the amassing of fortunes, lured by



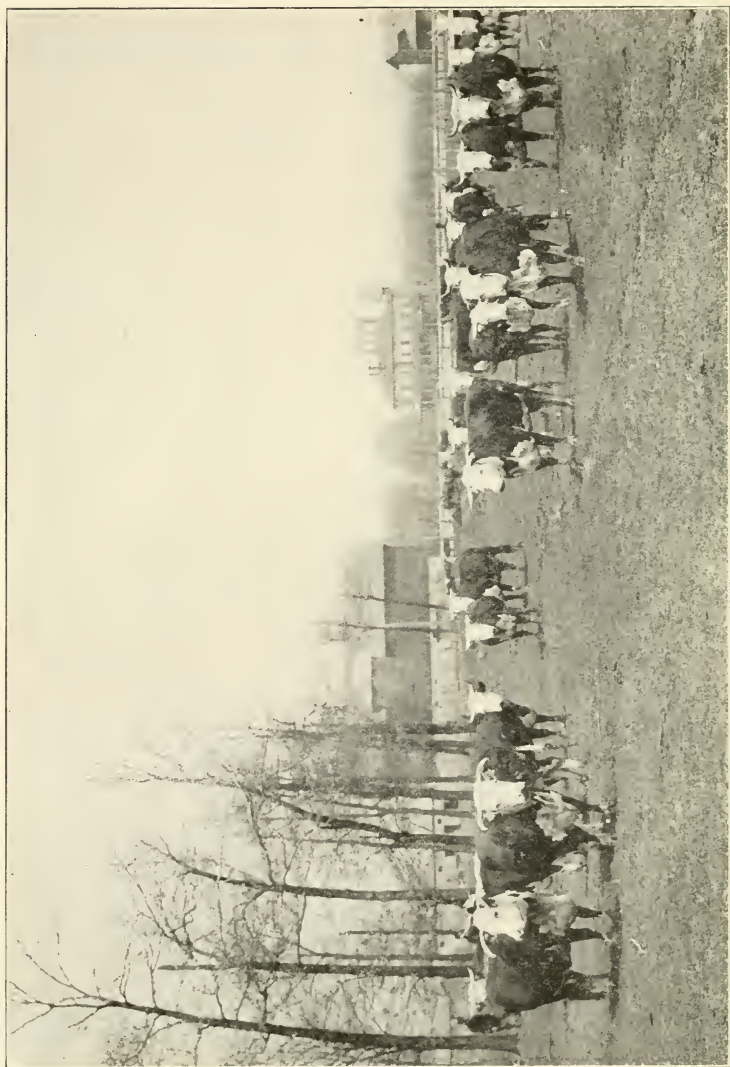
the phantom millions of Wall Street, fascinated by dreams of city life, the brawn and muscle of the country have been drawn in millions to these congested masses, to live lives that for the most part have done little good for themselves, and nothing for the country.

It is time to "Go Back to the Farm"; not to the hard labor and toil of our fathers, but to the pleasant and profitable business of breeding. Not also, to the raising of the old-time Texas steer and razor back hog, but to produce pure-bred stock, one of which will yield double, treble, quadruple the price of the stock that "father used to raise."

To meet, therefore, the rapidly increasing and fast-growing population, and consequently the crying demand for meat at reasonable prices, as well as the enormous calls upon America from every country on earth, for her refrigerator, as well as her canned meats, the breeding and stock raising industry, with its ever ready and profitable markets, presents by far the greatest opportunity for the country bred youth of America to make money, to make it quickly, and to make it in such a way, that with a level head, failure is next to impossible. "The people must be fed."



THE FLOWERS OF THE FLOCK



So much alike, 'twere difficult to tell  
Which cow were which, unless we knew them well.



## WHAT BREEDING IS.

**B**REEDING, in its broad sense, is the propagation of a species; but it means very much more than this from a commercial standpoint. It means, in meat producing animals, an improvement through blood lines, selection and individuality, upon their ancestors.

The crossing of two breeds of the same species, a combination of which, in the opinion of experts, would develop beneficially in the offspring, certain desirable points outstanding in the one, while not so pronounced in the other; and at the same time produce other valuable qualities outstanding in the other, while not so well marked in the mate. This method, followed by the most careful selection of stock animals on both sides, and through a system of the most careful registration, has been the means of producing—and especially in Great Britain, which leads the world by many lengths as the mother of scientific as well as practical breeding—a large number of various breeds of the domestic animals, to a point of perfection, not only in general beauty of outline, fineness of quality, rapid development and early maturity, but of a size, weight and commercial value that has never before been reached, and the blood of which, for breeding purposes, as represented in certain individuals, is worth thousands upon thousands of dollars, which previously would have brought nothing more than their market value as ordinary food.

This system of breeding has been pursued with such consummate skill, care and exactness, that it is possible now to breed certain animals so true to type, size, weight and general characteristics that they are as much alike as “peas in a pod,” as the old saying has it; and not only is this the case, but the flesh is so much superior to that of the same species of the old days, that it would, in many cases, not be recognized as coming from the same kind of animal.

This splendid system has been pursued among all the animals that enter into the sphere of man’s daily environment.

Cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, dogs, cats, rabbits, poultry and more than that, for it embraces song birds, game, fish and the creeping things of the earth. Scientists have even nursed, strengthened, and developed bacteria of a vigorous and healthy nature that prey upon disease germs, and so maintain a health and vigor of body in those who otherwise would succumb to the inroads of these death-dealing organisms.

Breeding for outstanding qualities such as are desirable in the various animals, has reached such a point that improvement seems impossible, but breeding is still in its swaddling clothes, its process in its babyhood, its growth limitless, and its possibilities infinite and extraordinary.

In cattle, sheep and swine of the best beef, mutton and pork breeds, size, weight, type and outline, combined with enormously increased bulk and fineness of quality and a disposition to put on flesh in a short period of time, with the minimum amount of bone development, have been the principal characteristics sought for and obtained, thereby vastly increasing their value as feeding and meat-producing propositions.

The breeding of horses on the other hand has been directed along many channels, and each effort has met with such success as to be little short of wonderful. Galloping (running) in one instance, trotting in another, action in a third, combined with symmetrical beauty and elegance of form; and always—unlike the breeding of cattle, sheep and pigs—with an aim towards an increase in the size and quality of the boney frame. Heavy draughters have been bred for type, size, bone, weight and immense hauling powers, and thought has never been lost sight of towards improving the temper, temperament and disposition. Other animals have been bred along lines best calculated to better them for the purpose for which they are required, and the whole system has been studied and carried to such successful ends that further improvement would

seem well nigh impossible, still, as stated before, the dawn only has broken, and the day will develop such changes as the layman cannot realize, and only the scientist partially understand.



CLYDESDALE MARES AND FOALS



GALLOWAY STEERS



A CLYDESDALE GELDING

## ANOTHER SIDE OF THE BREEDING QUESTION.

THE raising of beef, mutton and pork, is only one side of the great live stock industry of this nation, the other allied side being the breeding of horses; and great, and all important as the former may be, no less necessary in many ways is the latter.

Horses, and particularly the heavy draught breeds, are indispensable to the requirements of the country, and particularly in the great agricultural West and the large cities, where heavy horse power is absolutely necessary, and will continue to be necessary, notwithstanding the motor vehicle and every other kind of mechanical contrivance.

This generation, and another and another, and yet many more, will have passed into oblivion before the usefulness of the horse begins to show the faintest signs of wavering. He is more in demand today than ever before in his history, notwithstanding statements to the contrary; and his price is greater than it has ever been. So much are heavy draught horses of the Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian breeds in demand, that importers are not able to meet the calls upon them, and their breeding in this country is in such a state of infantile helplessness that it actually amounts to nothing. Scrub and grade horses are bred, it is true, but their days are numbered, for in the course of general advancement and improvement, they will pass from our sight and die the death that everything meets that does not keep pace with the general and overpowering demand for better things.

The markets of England and Scotland, those mothers of heavy draught horse breeding of the Shire and Clyde families, and France and Belgium as the birthplace of those honest slaves, the Percheron and Belgian breeds, are ever open to the buyers of the world, and it is for the American purchaser to not only buy, but to purchase the very best that each country provides, and to lay the foundation for a heavy draught horse industry with sound parent stock, and in time, make foreign



purchase unnecessary. Imagine what this will mean for the country, and in cool moments of reflection, consider your own pocket, and what embarkation in heavy draught horse breeding would mean to your bank account. It is a sound, safe, solid investment; a crying demand for what the country hasn't got, and a demand that must be satisfied at whatever cost. This is where England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Belgium have the quiet laugh at America, the silent chuckle at the United States.

All these different countries are mentioned because we are obliged to go to them all for the fashionable breeds of horses each produces.

We go to England for Shires, Hackneys and polo ponies; Scotland for Clydes and Shetlands; Ireland for Hunters; Wales for Welsh ponies; France for Percherons and Belgium for Belgians, when we should be breeding them all ourselves as good or better, and for prices, which instead of going into foreigners' pockets, should find their way into our own.



GOOD MORNING



SPLENDID EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY  
AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

EDUCATION is generally regarded as something that enables anyone to read, write and talk grammatically. to be proficient in the knowledge of mathematics, history, geography, a close acquaintance with the writings of the great men of the past and present, an ability to speak one or more languages, information regarding important past and present events, and the many and varied accomplishments of the age. This, however, is but a narrow view of the subject as it is viewed by practical men of the world, and by those who have become proficient in the various professions and trades which go to make up the great mass of progress and achievement. The man who could entertain a drawingroom full of ladies through his knowledge of things poetical, or who could charm them with his musical genius, would find himself hard pressed were he called upon to earn his livelihood on a Western ranch. The statesman would be in the same position when called upon to serve before the mast, or the clergyman who had to strip to the waist and work in the stokehole of a transatlantic liner. With the exception of reading, writing and arithmetic, the practical education of life consists in a thorough knowledge of whatever business a man elects to follow, and pushes to the limit of the capacity of a level head.

There is no enterprise or business that offers greater advantages to the rugged youth of America of today than the breeding of live stock. There is no produce so stable, no market so sure and no future so propitious as that of breeding meat animals and horses, and there is no country on earth so generously endowed by nature for its fulfillment.

The world is fast becoming civilized, and faster calling for the blessings that civilization brings about. Vast territories of hitherto unknown countries are becoming peopled by the white race with their refining and enlightening influence; the earth is becoming more densely populated with human beings



REST AND RUMINATION

of more intelligent and intellectual minds, and the growth of human brotherhood is so pronounced that it is only the historian himself, who can actually realize in a thought, the progress that has been made in the last hundred years.

Of all the nations of the earth, and of all its peoples, how glorious it is to realize that this great country, the United States of America, is in the van, and leads all others through its progressive ways, up-to-date methods and go-ahead principles. With all this, however, for some unaccountable and un-



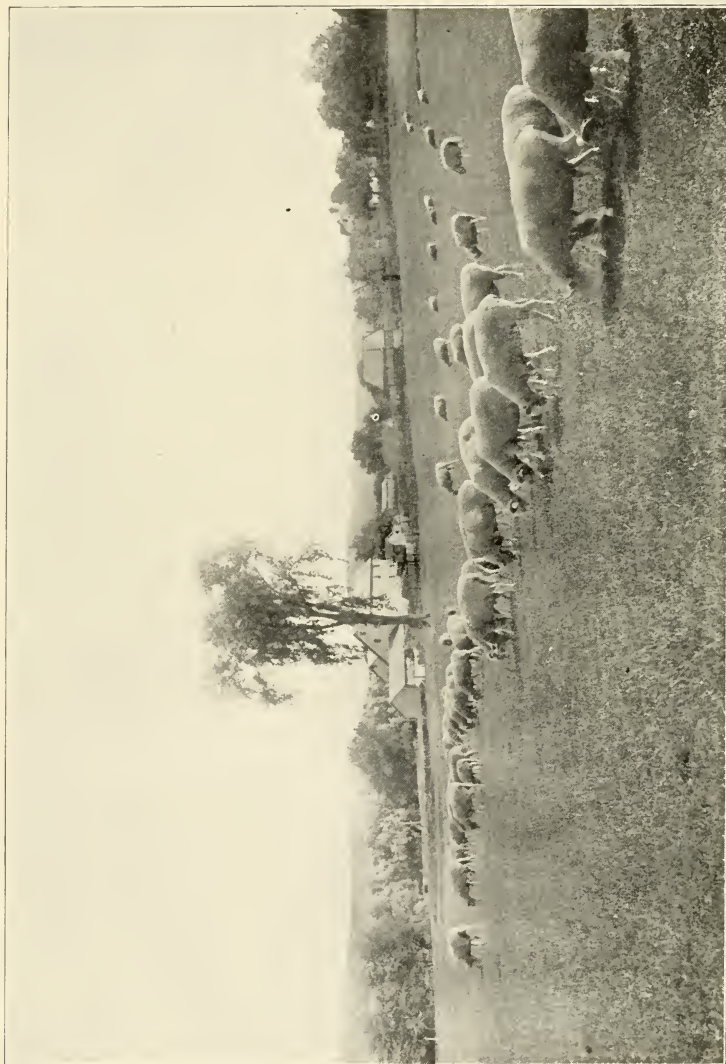
GENTLENESS AND INNOCENCE

explainable reason, this country has not taken the advantage she might have done in her live stock industry, and seems to have been content in this regard, to depend more or less upon what has been going on in the past, rather than preparing for the future.

As has been stated in the early part of this book, America has for years been the great provider of meat and horses for other lands, and has reaped untold millions as its reward.

Today, however, the question faces us, how are we going to provide for our enormously increasing population, and still retain the name of the great caterer to other nations?



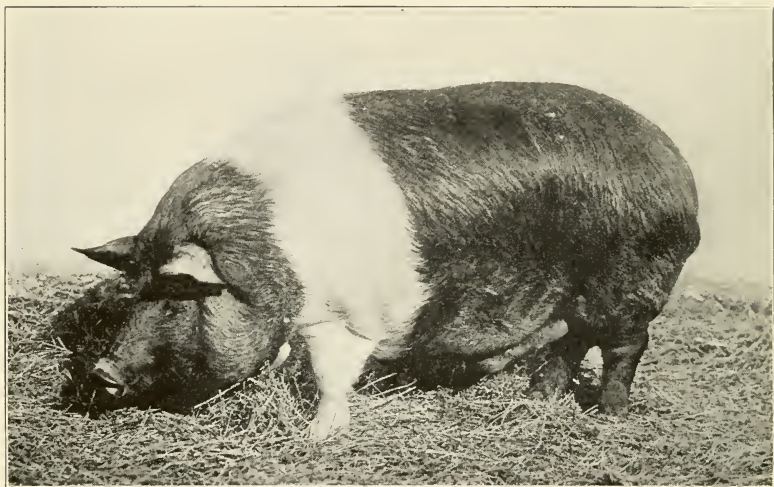


Undisturbed and unmolested in the mead,  
With naught to harm, the sheep contented feed.



TWO OF A KIND

If the live stock industry of this country is not increased, it will be but a short time before the United States will be unable to supply its own, and this is nothing short of suicide. self-sacrifice, when it is considered that the Western states alone are able today, to supply not only the requirements of the country, but to fill to repletion the peoples of Europe and the far East with all the meat that their own lands are in capable of producing, and all the horses that their immense armies are crying for and their fashionable pursuits demand. There is enough grass in this Western country to feed stock in numbers that can hardly be realized, and with the scientific methods of advanced farming, to grow enough grain to put them in such market condition as no other country could approach. Even with such advantages as these, silos and silage, besides keeping stock in better condition, practically doubles the value of the corn crop, and enables the farmer to feed twice



A HAMPSHIRE BARROW



SOUTHDOWNS

as many animals to the acre as he could under the old system. Such conditions, with the educational opportunities of acquiring practical knowledge through the various agricultural colleges, state fairs and live stock exhibitions, the youth of America whose taste runs in the direction of stock breeding, is in a better position to become expert in its methods than the youth of any other nation under the sun; and apart from this, the



HAPPY AND CONTENTED

future, the returns and the fortunes that await the stock breeders of this country are so immense, as compared with a like industry anywhere else, as to make comparison an impossibility. In addition to this, look at the life, look at the freedom, look at the wholesome, free existence of the man who takes up this remunerative business, and compare it with the mechanical drudgery and nerve-racking work of the city man who must keep his nose to the grindstone from dawn till midnight if he intends to be in front in this frightfully fast and overcrowded race for existence; and where is he at the end, and what his condition, though he be a winner? An old man,



overworked, overrun, stale, useless, unfit and unable to enjoy the wealth he has amassed, and at forty or fifty years of age, rich in money, but penniless in health. Is the game worth the candle, when with healthy exercise, a level head and an easily attainable stock breeding knowledge, a man can amass a fortune sufficient for the requirements of any normal mind at an early age, with comparatively no mental wear and tear, and in early manhood, not only be independent of the cares and worries of life, but rest happy in the reflection that he has made his money honestly, and live to a ripe old age in the bosom of his family to enjoy it?

The towns and cities are stocked to overflowing with the dregs of society, glutted with the refuse of worthlessness, and filled to repletion with the youth of the country who have been lured there by stories of gold, only to be swamped in the avalanche of humanity that is hurled from dreams of glory into the whirlpool of despair.

The agricultural colleges of this country, after years and years of patient, uphill labor, preparing the people of America for conditions they knew must come and are now upon us, must contemplate with intense satisfaction the fruits of their labors and for the rich harvest of agricultural knowledge they are yielding.

The tremendous area of this country, which doubtless fathered the thought that there was more land than would ever be cultivated and turned into usefulness, was accountable for arguments against the necessity for scientific farming and advanced methods of agriculture. Present day conditions however, have shown how far wrong these people were, and how right the brainy, farseeing men who anticipated conditions as they now exist, and which, with all their farsightedness, they are at present only partially prepared to meet. What these pioneers of up-to-date agriculture have accomplished is written down in the splendid institutions of the country, and stands silhouetted in the golden sunset as a never crumbling monument of their splendid hopes and glorious achievements.

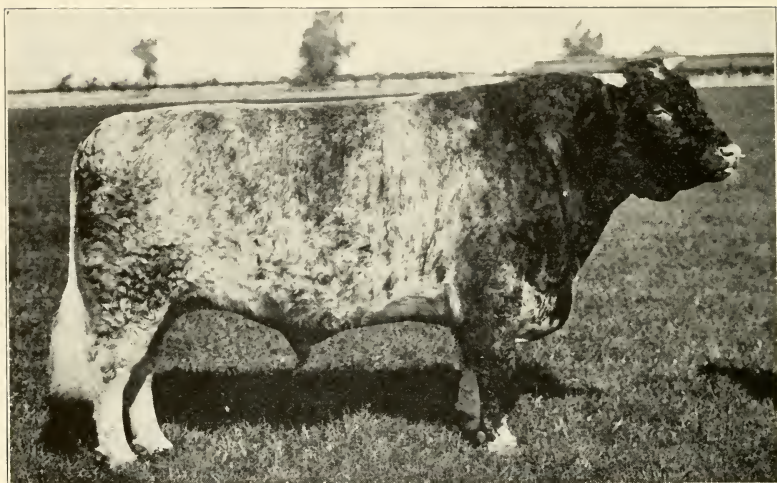


CHESTER WHITES

The same conditions which confronted agricultural America at the advent of its colleges, stand out in bold relief before the producers of beef, mutton and pork animals today, as well as the raising of the various breeds of horses which are so much in demand throughout the world.

This condition of the live stock industry of America focusses itself upon those who have been endeavoring to advance the interests of the stock man through modern methods of breeding and feeding, as demonstrated in the live stock departments of the great fairs and stock shows throughout the country.

The agricultural colleges have augmented their splendid work in advanced farming by making breeding upon the most practical and scientific methods one of the great aims and objects of their usefulness. Experimental breeding farms have sprung into existence, and under the careful nursing and fostering care of professors who have spent their lives in arriving at a point of present day perfection, which render these institutions second to none, have shown most clearly, and proven beyond doubt the benefits that advanced methods in live stock breeding mean to this country as a nursery, and the wide world as a market.



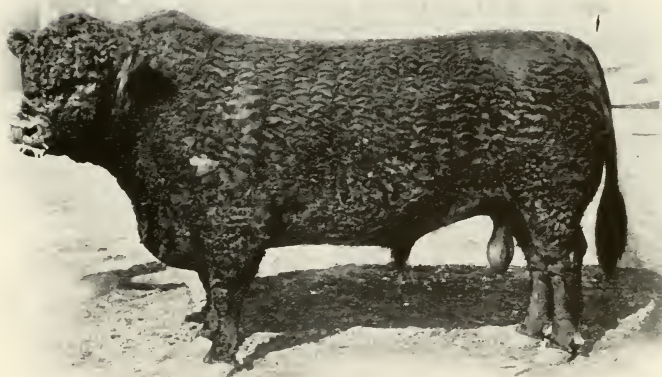
SHORTHORN BULL



ANGUS BULL



HEREFORD BULL



GALLOWAY BULL



Among all the great fairs and stock shows of the United States, the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago stands pre-eminently as the embodiment of all that is best and the achievement of all that has been aimed at by these agricultural colleges and experimental stations. The steady improvement which has marked the progress of this marvelous exposition in the breeding and feeding of live stock year by year, is positive proof of its extraordinary success in the improvement of meat animals and heavy draught horses. The champions of the year, from all the fairs and shows of the country, gather at this court of last resort, for the sentence of the supreme judges of the land, whose verdicts are final and cannot be appealed.

At no other place is it possible to give the students and teachers of these colleges, or the lay student, such practical and liberal education on live stock problems.

The student and stockman, however, are not the only beneficiaries of this great show, for it reaches over a far wider range of interest than this. The railroad man particularly is interested because the spread and development of the live stock industry must increase the traffic and tonnage of his road and aid him in the organization of his system and methods of rapid transportation, for the simple reason that this highly bred and early matured stock requires intelligent handling, and a method of despatch which calls for rapidity and safety of movement, as well as opening up other and larger sections of the country for breeding operations, which in its turn means an increase in his railroad mileage as well as adding enormously to his returns. To put it plainly, the fertility of the soil is dependent upon the animals fed upon it, while the railroads are dependent upon the crops.

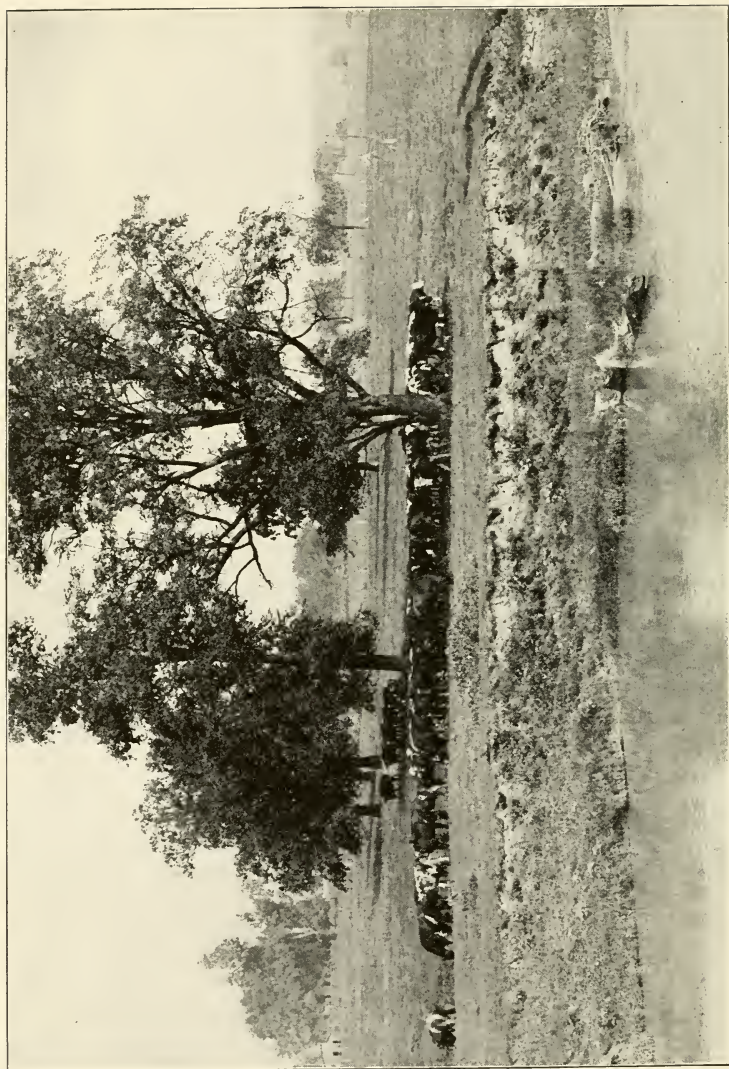
The capability of the farmer and stockman to increase his animal production, and the student his knowledge, by following the teachings so plainly shown as the result of the work done by these colleges and experimental stations, will be increased tenfold by their attendance at the great Chicago Exposition, watching the judging of the various breeds, the



methods adopted by the men whose verdicts are so carefully looked for, comparing notes and ascertaining the whys and wherefores of this and that judgment, and employing the twelve days of the combined Horse and Live Stock Show in a workmanlike investigation of the different lots and classes, they will obtain more useful, lasting, valuable and practical information, than they would gain in studying even the best works upon the subject for a year.



SHETLANDS



Beneath refreshing shade near water clear,  
The lowing herd's contented voice we hear.

## THE TOMORROW OF THE STOCK BREEDING INDUSTRY.

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SOME poetical wag, commenting upon the trials and vicissitudes of this mortal life, and the rapid changes that are made, in time that seems too short for anything, remarked, that

“Grass is grass and hay is hay,  
We’re here tomorrow and gone today.”

The man meant well, and there is a truth in the couplet, however funnily it may be expressed.

They say tomorrow never comes, but if the actual word doesn’t arrive in reality, the rapidly passing days, weeks, months and years, make us very positive that things are moving, and at a rate—while the progress of actual time is just the same—that seems to be impossible, and which—could our fathers reappear and behold—would be utterly inconceivable to them.

This seemingly rapid rate of speed is due to *improvement*, and *improvement alone*, and for proof we have only to look at the steam engine of but a few years ago and the locomotive of today, the typesetter of only a little while back and the linotype operator at his work now; the steamship of but a few moons since and the ocean flyer of the present time; the telephone, wireless telegraphy, and statements from men like Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor Fessenden, that it may be only a question of time before weather can be controlled and literally “manufactured,” and that the running of machinery will be accomplished by power obtained from the sun, the wind and the waters of the sea. In addition to this, Dr. Chree insists that it is not improbable that electricity in the air has



How different from their dwelling place of old,  
With freedom's joys and shelter from the cold.

influence on the growth and health of trees, and that in a short time this influence may be turned to great agricultural and economic interest, while "hot air," an element much in vogue at the present time, though absolutely and utterly useless, possessing nothing, meaning nothing and devoid of the smallest particle of value, except to inflate the balloon which is intended to elevate the car of some political orator, to heights unknown before and achievements undreamed of, even in the political world, and which always bursts, we are told will now be put to such use in the kitchens of our homes that will do away entirely with wood, coal, coke and every other kind of fuel, to the intense delight of our wives, the cleanliness of



our houses and the everlasting gratitude of the owners of coal mines, coal merchants and vendors of warmth producers. Well, they have had a pretty good inning and deserve a well earned rest.

Now let us look for a moment upon improvement in another direction, and which has more to do with the welfare of the peoples of the earth than anything, is more necessary than anything else, and, in short, the first and foremost of all things to be considered—"food"—and that part of it more particularly which we call "meat"—animal flesh.

Without food the world could last but a few days, and without its chief essential, meat, but a comparatively short time longer, and that time would only be long enough to allow the human race to dwindle, dwarf and die, even the strongest, most robust and most rugged of them.

The weaker and the less vigorous would wither and die like flies at the end of summer, or like a rose denied the warmth of heaven, the air of the glorious day, the refreshing dew of night, and its natural food from the generous soil of the earth.

Man has become what he is, from a diet of his natural food, meat, and though omnivorous in his habits, and able in a measure to maintain himself for a season upon the fruits of the field, still without the basic principle, the brain, bone and muscle producer, meat, he could neither maintain nor reproduce himself to the same standard of physical, constitutional and mental excellence in which he is found in our time.

The question of stock raising in America today, is of such momentous importance that it will have to be pushed forward along such lines and pursued by such methods as will eventually make it the very foremost industry of the nation. The time is coming and is near at hand, when the youth of this country must turn his attention from the allurements of the towns, the follies, frivolities and the nothingness of lives spent in vice-gorged cities hunting for the elusive dollar which cometh not, and get him back to mother earth, the soil, the





WHO'S COMING?

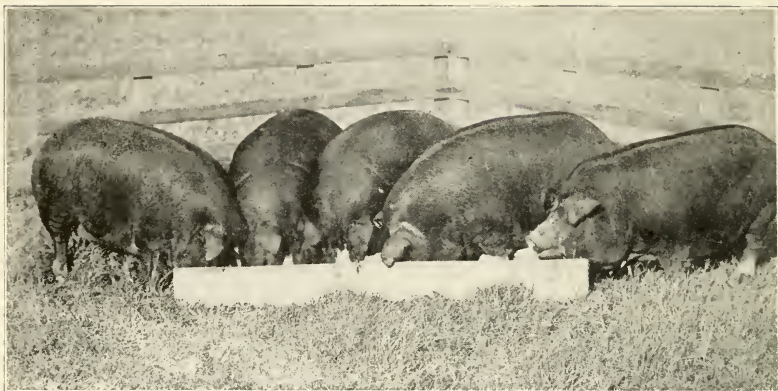
farm, the great free open land, the prairie, the valley, the meadow, and there take up methods new, the modern breeding of the lowing herd, the bleating sheep and the swine that maketh the shrill noise.

America today, is increasing in population so rapidly, that it is only when brought face to face with the condition, and the question of meat supply, that the true state of affairs is realized. Nothing will stop the influx of aliens into this hospitable and generous land, nothing will stay the enormous increase in population, and nothing, absolutely nothing, will choke the wail of man for meat.

What will happen? And there is not a fraction of a moment left for doubt. Why, America will not be able to supply her growing millions; she will not be able to export the refrigerator and canned meats that have made her the purveyor of other lands, and the commissariat of the armies and the navies of the world, but she will have to buy for her own people, and at such a price as will shake the very treasures of her almost limitless wealth.

The United States of America have been the base of meat supplies for so long that the name is proverbial, but once let the other nations of the world discover that her supply is short. her breeding industry not producing what her craving children cry for, and watch them put the screens on, watch them demand the prices, and then watch the result.

America is capable of supplying her population, whatever that might be, with double, treble, quadruple and more, than it needs or will need for hundreds of years to come, and with the name she has earned, the fame she has achieved as a universal provider, is it worth the risk to run the chance of being outdone in the struggle for existence over the question of meat, when she has within her doors, the resources that only need development along modern methods of breeding and feeding to render her position impregnable, even by the greatest of other stock raising countries. America must not forget



MAKING BACON



PUTTING ON MUTTON



SHORTHORN COWS

that there are others, and live ones, too—progressive, up-to-date, rich countries that are buying the best breeding stock that money can produce. Countries keenly alive to the meat demands of a rapidly growing world that would run their flags up top mast high and belch forth a salute of national combinations that would shake with joy the other nations of the earth, to see America running second.

With the splendid perfection to which modern farming and feeding have attained, and the wonderful methods of fertilizing and inoculating the soil, the extraordinary strides irrigation has made, and the mechanical conveniences now placed in the farmers', breeders' and feeders' hands, stock breeding on modern principles can be made, not only one of, but the most remunerative of all pursuits, as well as one of enthralling interest and undreamed of possibilities.

Compare the range cattle of a few years ago with the Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford beef cattle of to-day. The





HEREFORD STEERS

old-time sheep with the present day Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires and other breeds. The hogs of the past with the Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Durocs, and others of the present. Compare all these, I say, and then understand that cattle, sheep and swine breeding in America in the year of grace 1910 is in its infancy, its absolute babyhood. It has not finished suckling; it has not left its mother's breast.

Look at the canned meats of but a short time ago and those of today, and yet with all their superiority, all their quality and all their up-to-dateness, the canned meats of tomorrow would grace a banquet table of today. And why—simply and solely on account of *improvement* and *improvement alone*.



## THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AND WHAT IT MEANS.

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THIS immense gathering together of live stock is a most active and potent factor in extending and improving the breeding and feeding interests of this country, which year by year is placing them on a higher plane and more stable foundation. The improvement that has taken place in the herds and flocks and horses of the great Central West, through the influence of this show is marvelous, and the state of perfection it will reach as time goes on will be still more extraordinary, and those who come after us will speak of the founders of this great institution and accord them the honor which is theirs, as we at present, thank the pioneers of the first agricultural colleges and experimental breeding stations.

The idea, above all others, which the directors of the International had in view at the inception of the institution, was to make prominent and conspicuous that of education. Every feature of the show aims at the betterment of everything with which it is concerned, and towards the most improved methods in breeding and feeding.

The Chicago International Live Stock Exposition is without question the most extensive and comprehensive in the world, and brings together a greater number and greater variety of breeds than are to be seen in any other country.

One of the most useful, interesting and popular features of this great exhibition is found in the recognition it gives to the agricultural colleges of the country. The experiment stations connected with these colleges are given classifications which are limited to their entries, and these contests have inspired the colleges of competing states to make their animal husbandry departments the strongest, most popular and conspicuous connected with these institutions of learning. Live stock judging contests have been established between the stu-

dents representing a dozen or so of the leading agricultural colleges of the country and from which an army of trained stockmen are annually developed.

The promoters and officers of the International have left nothing undone that this great combination of cattlemen, horsemen and business men could conceive, and still, with all they have done, and with all they are doing, the future will present such conditions as will dwarf the doings of today in the cattle and horse breeding industry of the nation.

Chicago, the great and rich metropolis of the prolific West, with its immense stock yards and packing plants, is but a village in comparison with what it will eventually become, and this is not only because of its situation, but because of the fact that the West is the land of extraordinary resources, prolific soil, an endless source of food supply, and a territory in which live stock of every description can reach perfection. The International last year amazed the throngs who witnessed it and astounded the Easterners and foreigners who came to see, and there is no doubt that their impressions and experiences will bring others, and in larger numbers to the City of the Great Lakes, and who, through the warm-hearted generosity and kindness of their Western brethren, will reveal to other people and other lands, the bounty of this wonderful Western country, and the numbers, size, beauty and quality of the animals thereof.

Chicago, with its brains, wealth, courage, business acumen and splendid position, and the West, with its immense area, soil, fertility and climate, must advance, grow and develop in spite of itself; nothing can stay its progress, nothing divert it from its splendid course, and nothing exceed in quantity and quality the live stock that comes to its market and grows and fattens in the territories around it.

The immense and far-reaching railroad systems which traverse and intersect this richest of all breeding and agricultural sections of this country, and whose carrying trade is responsible to the ranches and farms tributary to these veins

of communication, offer facilities, that, considering the vastness and richness of the country through which they run, can be found nowhere else on the face of the earth.

The owners of these great railroads are keenly interested in the breeding industry of the nation, and it is only natural, therefore, that they should wish to see breeding and farming operations extend and multiply. The faster the growth of the breeding industry, the greater will railroad facilities become, and cheaper the rates of transport. This means that the breeders and farmers of the future will have an easier and cheaper road to traverse than did their fathers, and as the capability and capacity for stock raising become more apparent, the more readily will the markets of the world be open to them.

Since the initial exhibition of 1900, and the lesson it taught ten years ago, the amount of good the International Live Stock Exposition has done to breeders is tremendous, its results were apparent in 1904, and since then the breeding of live stock has reached a pinnacle of excellence to which it never before attained, and it is only beginning.

The quality of cattle, sheep and swine produced in the West is excellent, and the heavy draught horse breeder has seen such an improvement in his stock and such an increase in price as has never before been known. The wonderful six-horse teams now so popular, and into the ranks of which every breeder is striving to place his stock, were born of this International, for before the last named date, the winning pairs, fours and sixes, came from Canada and Scotland. Today the West is working and showing these great horses, and more than that, exporting a few, and this feature of the breeding industry is absolutely in its babyhood. Every breeder of heavy draught horses in the Central West is now ambitious to produce geldings, not only good enough to go in these great six-horse teams, but to be individual and outstanding winners at the International. The scrub stallion is doomed, for the breeder now wants the very best that money can produce, be

he Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron or Belgian. In regard to heavy harness horses, the great stables of the East have pointed to the class of animals required for this purpose, and at the horse show held in connection with the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition have exhibited such types of Hackneys and other horses and ponies as have not been looked upon anywhere else.

The Westerner can produce horses of any breed as good and better than can his Eastern neighbor, and he can do it cheaper and in larger numbers: all he wants is a model, and this model these great Eastern stables are providing. Nothing can give more practical instruction than such show ring lessons as these, and so the Horse Show plays its part in an educational way, as does its companion, the Stock Show.

The heavy draught horse and the heavy harness horse are by no means the limit of the fashionable horse world, for Hunters, Saddle Horses, Hackney Ponies, Polo Ponies, Welsh Ponies and Shetlands are in great and increasing demand, and in addition to these animals, the Army Horse, for which England, France, Germany, the whole of military Europe and Japan are crying, could, with special attention to the careful breeding of the classes required, be bred in the West in numbers sufficient to supply them all, and at prices that would pay, and pay well, even on a peace footing, but which would be turned into fortunes when war breaks out, *and war is sure to come.*

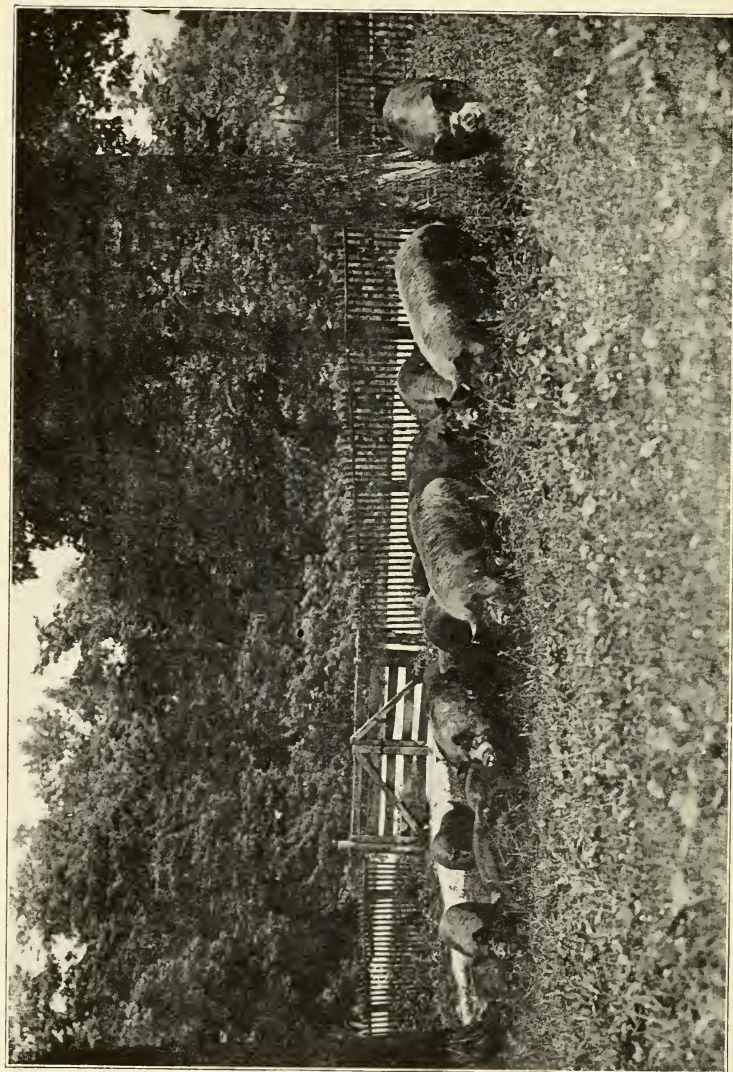
## THE CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE MOST IN DEMAND AS MEAT ANIMALS.

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THERE are so many breeds of cattle, sheep and swine that have been brought to the present day acme of perfection through a process of scientific breeding with practical ends in view, that it is difficult to say which is really the prime favorite. Breeders have their own ideals which they take the utmost pride in raising, and as all the fashionable breeds have their adherents, and all of them are such valuable meat producers and so far superior to anything that has gone before, it is safe to say that all are good, and that each breed can be made to pay handsomely in the hands of men who understand them.

Fashion in the various breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, as well as horses, dogs and other creatures, changes, but at present the cattle most in demand as meat animals are Shorthorns, the Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Galloways, Polled Durhams and Red Polled. All of these breeds are excellent, are animals that carry an enormous amount of flesh of the finest quality and put it on quickly. They are sound, have splendid constitutions, beautiful individuality and finish, and breed to type in a most extraordinary manner. If the old breeders of a by-gone day could cast their eyes over a herd of either of these breeds and compare them with the animals they used to raise it would be hard to convince them that nothing but careful breeding had brought the change, and wrought it in so short a time. If such wonders as these have been produced in a period of time that seems as only yesterday, what will be the revelations that will present themselves in the same time hence, with such foundations as these to work upon, and all the advantages that are daily being brought to light through the always improving methods of breeding and the advantages of scientific feeding?





BERKSHIRES AT HOME

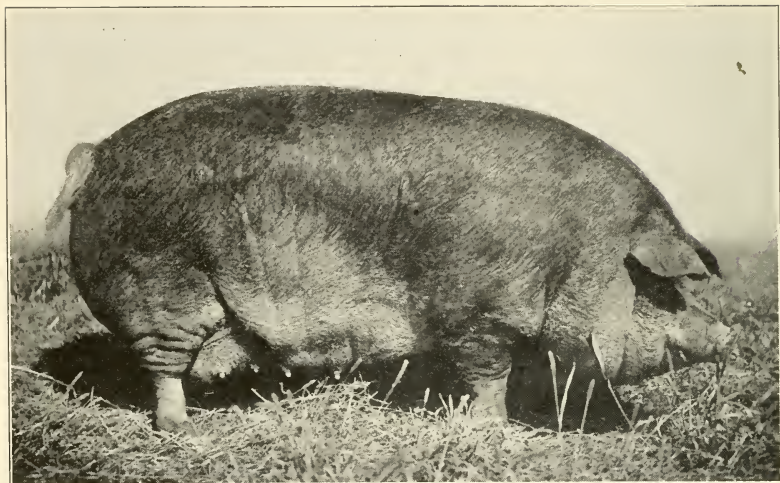
The old breeders did their best; they plodded along in their old-fashioned way, taking advantage of any opportunity or casual cross that seemed worthy of cultivation, but they lacked the assistance of science and the helping hands of the agricultural colleges. Today, not only are the breeders and feeders working upon the discoveries of these splendid institutions and making capital out of what they have placed within their reach, but the up-to-date and educated breeder is anxiously looking for further improvements which the agricultural colleges and experimental stations are striving to discover, and which they will discover and bring to an advanced perfection that is as yet undreamed of.

The day of the haphazard breeder and promiscuous crosser has gone forever, and no one can hope to make stock breeding and feeding a success unless he follows the most up-to-date methods of procedure, both as regards breeding and feeding.

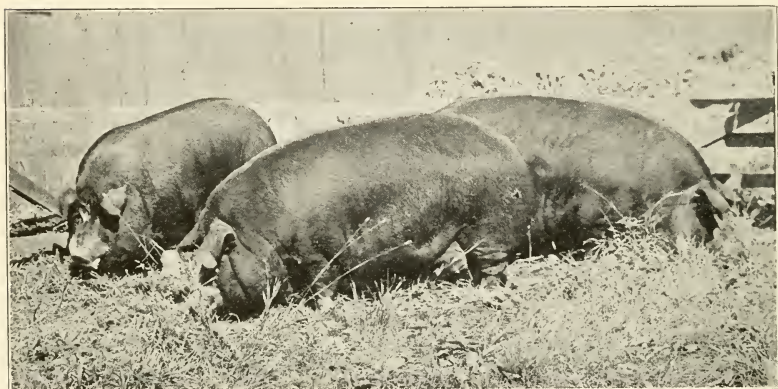
It is astounding to the outsider, and almost impossible of realization, that apart from type, size and meat producing qualities with the smallest amount of bone, in all these breeds, that the quality of the meat itself and the ability to put on



WHITE FACES IN A BROWN STUDY



A DUROC JERSEY SOW



POLAND CHINA SOWS



weight in a minimum amount of time has been brought about coincident with the shape, make and characteristics of the animals. This is scientific breeding of the most advanced kind as we understand it today, and which has proved by results to be not only scientific but practical in the extreme.

Stock breeding in the ordinary acceptance of the term has been regarded as rough, coarse work, but let it not be overlooked for an instant that the gentle hand of refinement has marked the course of every stage of advancement until the lean, angular, coarse looking cattle of the past have been moulded into the exquisitely beautiful creatures of today.

We have from childhood looked upon the pig as an almost



SHROPSHIRE

unspeakable animal, and as we recall him in his squalid sty of the old days, he almost seemed so; but look at him now, as we see him feeding on the broad acres of this Western land, or contemplate him in prize lots at the great stock shows of the country, and we stand amazed at the wondrous change.

Compare for an instant the old spotted sow with her snout buried to the eyes in disgusting swill, as she stands up to her belly in filth, and then look upon the Berkshire, the Poland-China, the Chester White, the Duroc-Jersey, the Tamworth, the Yorkshire and the Hampshire breeds in their surroundings to-day. Comparisons they say are odious, but can anyone imagine anything more elevating than we see in this extraordinary transformation? The stock breeders' calling is a manly, splendid and enobling one. The man who engages in it along the lines that he must follow in order to make a success of his undertaking, is helping the Creator's great work designed for a goal of exquisite achievement; he is playing well his part; he is feeding his brethren; he is improving the health and strength of his fellow men, adding to the manliness of man, and increasing the wealth and prosperity of the world.

Sheep, as an emblem of gentleness, we have loved to hear of and read about in our childhood days, and we learned to love them when we saw them in the fields and heard the mothers call their lambs, as the little creatures raced and gamboled in the meadows. We recall the tinkling bells, as the flock was slowly driven down some beautiful lane to its fold

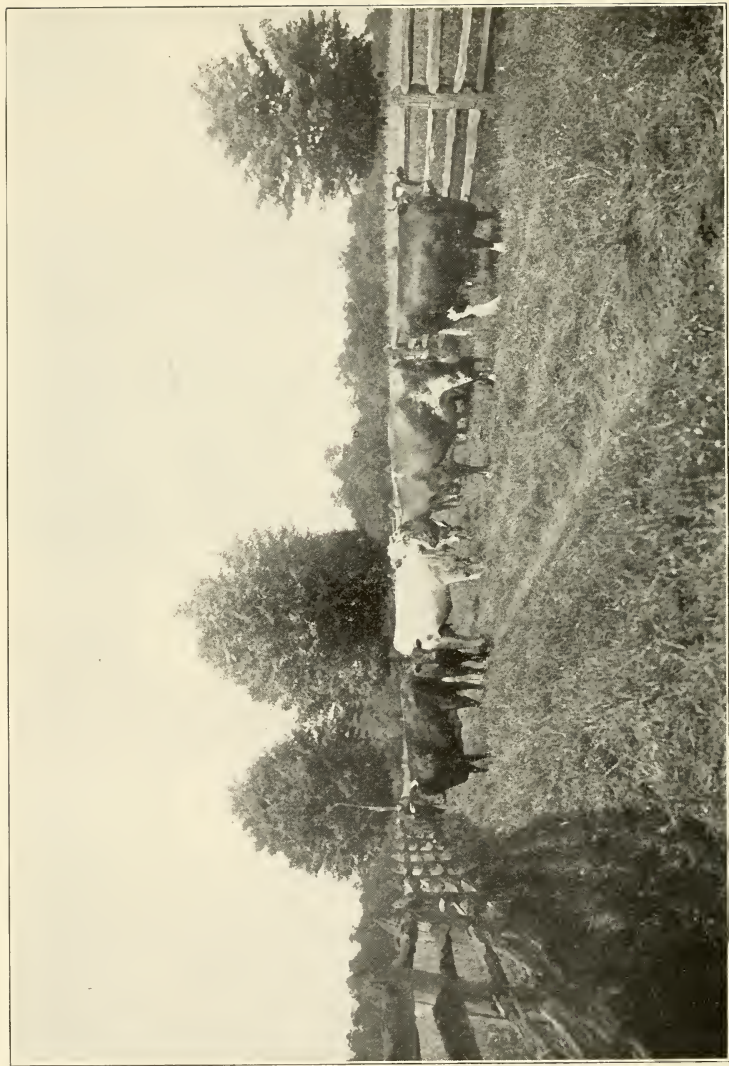




HAMPSHIRE

at night. They all seemed the same to us in those days, and really there was but little difference as compared with what we see today. Look at the Shropshire, the Hampshire, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, the Dorset, the Oxford-Down, the Leicester, the Lincoln, the Suffolk and the Rambouillet, which are the fashionable breeds of today, and see how they compare with those that were thought great when we were boys.

The whole thing is beautiful in the extreme, and in it we can but see the hand of a Divine power that works only for good, and towards an end that must reach absolute perfection.

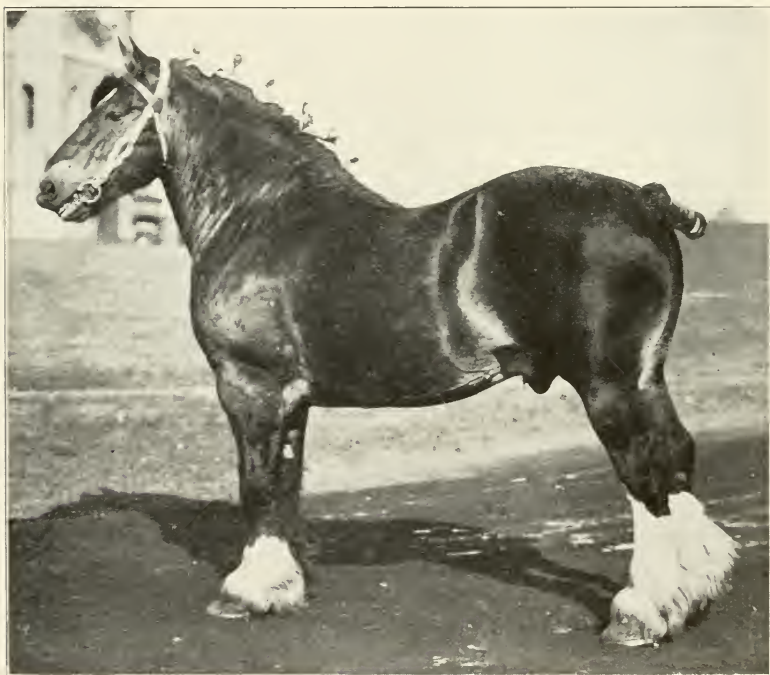


WAITING IN THE LANE

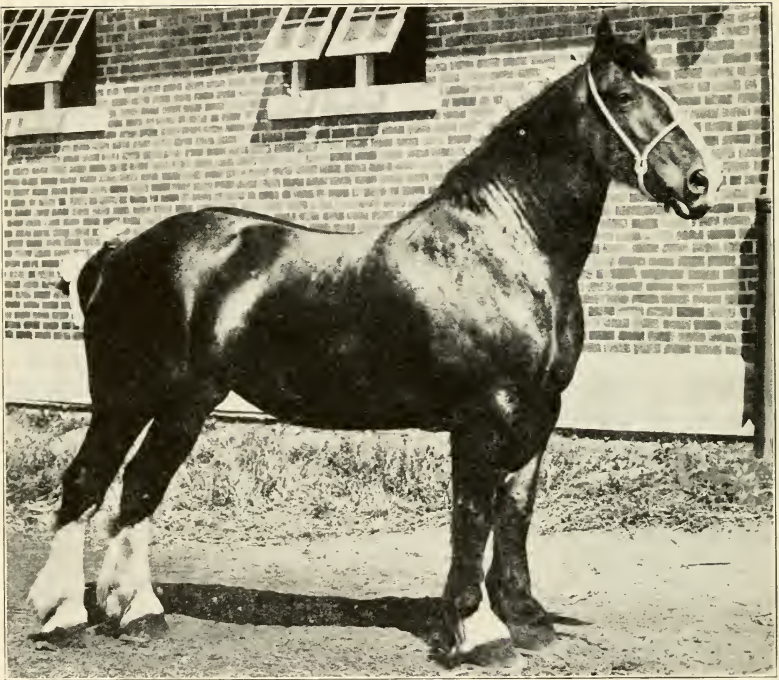
HORSES.

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OF all the breeds of horses that use and fashion make necessary and valuable, the heavy draught horse from a live stock point of view stands paramount and pre-eminent. Never in the history of heavy draught horse breeding has this class of animal been in such demand or so valuable, and notwithstanding the motor truck, he is gradually becoming more so. No mechanical device has yet been discovered, nor will be discovered for who shall say when, that will take the place of



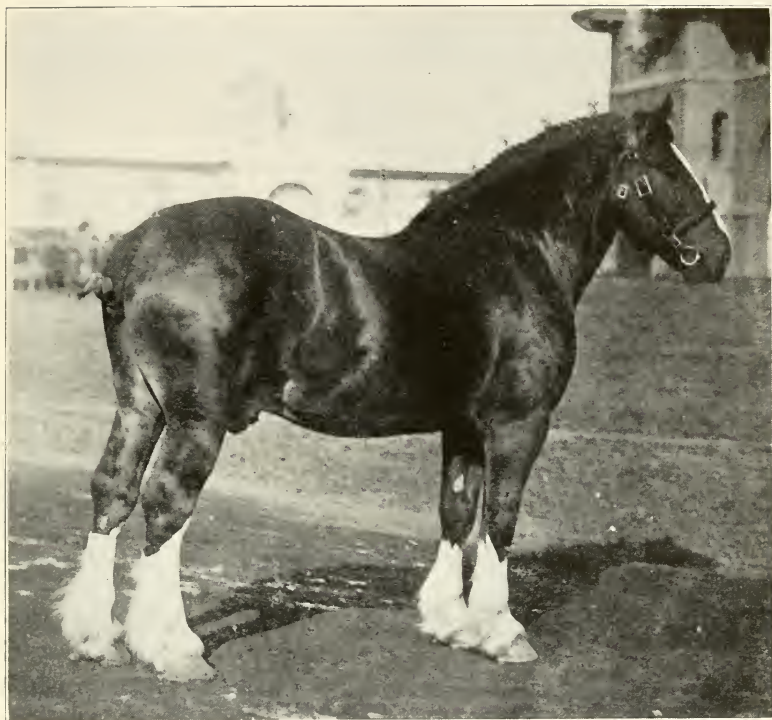
SHIRE STALLION



SHIRE MARE

this great powerful and magnificent animate creature, capable of hauling immense loads and along such places and thoroughfares as nothing else could do, and where motors powerful enough to bear the loads, would be incapable of dealing with them in such a way as to make them handy, serviceable and practical. The brewer's dray, the immense wagons for hauling coal, machinery and other cumbrous material, as well as for opening up the vast territories of as yet untouched sections of

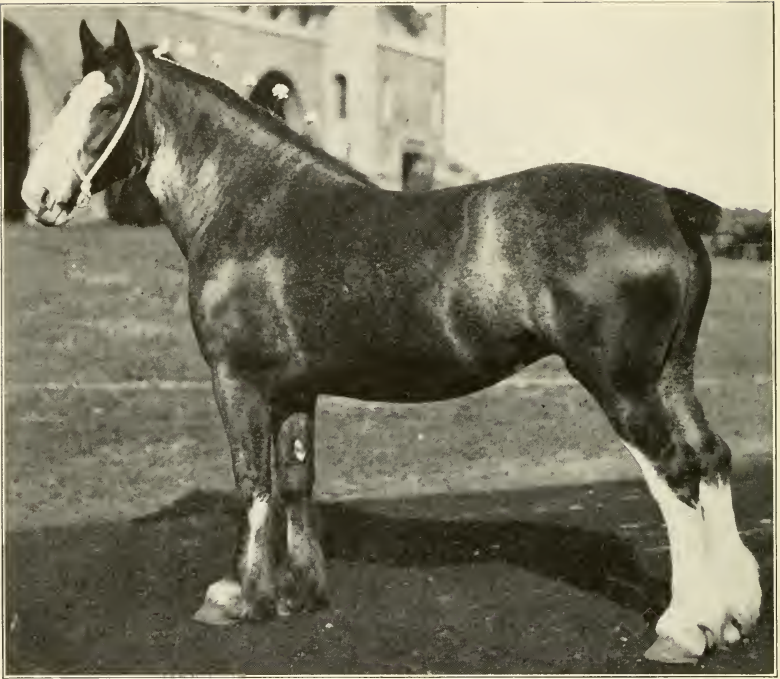




CLYDESDALE STALLION

the country, it has been proved that size, strength, weight and power is of so much advantage that the heavy draught horse will completely replace the lighter draught breeds, until, as is always the case, the weaker must succumb to the strong.

The demand for these great creatures today, not only in this country but all over the world, and the enormous prices paid for them is almost past belief; where do they all come from? Why, England, Scotland, France and Belgium. This great, young, rich and growing country is literally screaming

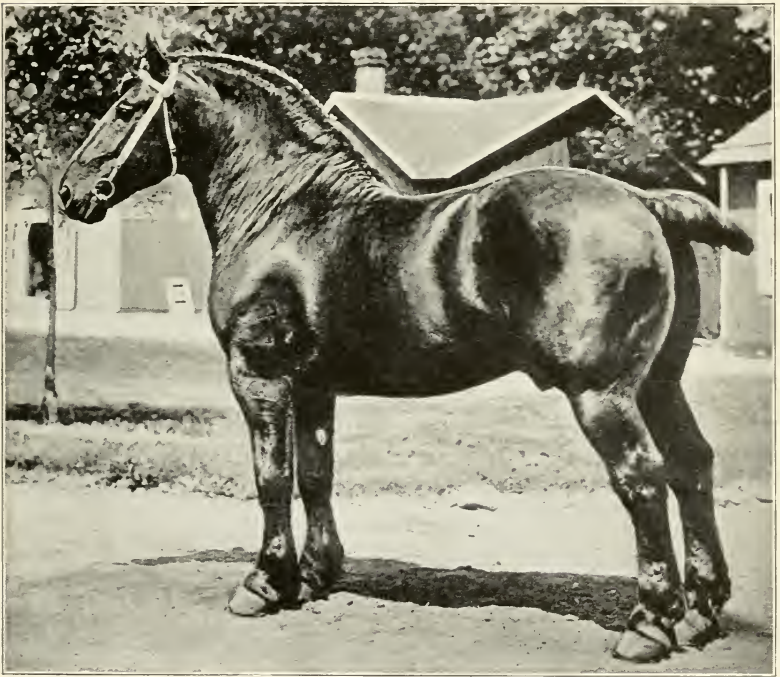


CLYDESDALE MARE

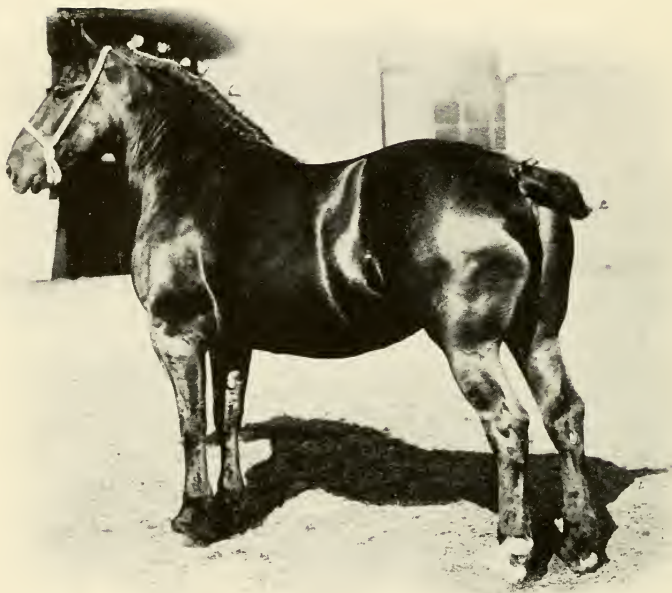
for these animals, and they are one of the few things that America is unable to supply to her own people.\* The countries just named are breeding these horses and getting rich upon them, and this wonderful grazing, breeding and feeding land is going abroad and paying prices for animals that they urgently require and must have, which makes the foreign breeder laugh in his sleeve, while the next moment he goes down on his knees and thanks his God that it may ever be so.

The situation is ridiculous when it is considered that with all the pure Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdales and Shires in this country there are almost none that have been bred here.

Foreign breeders will not sell their best stallions or their best mares, except for prices that their own countrymen can-



PERCHERON STALLION



PERCHERON MARE

not afford to pay, or refuse to give, and then open their mouths so wide when an American buyer appears as to make the price prohibitive. Here is a field of enterprise as yet almost untouched, that will yield millions upon millions of dollars to those who take it up, and take it up sensibly, practically and thoroughly.

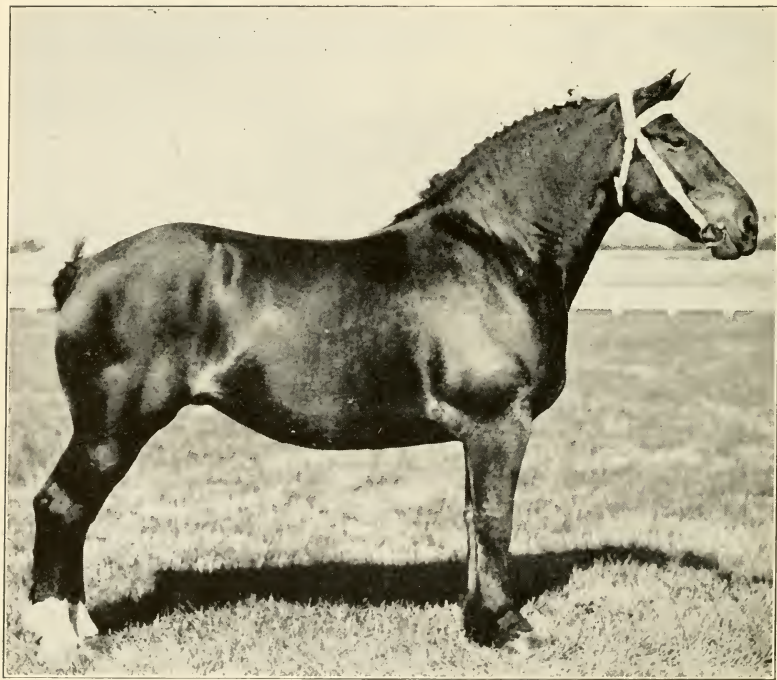
The blood, the breeding, the size, the weight, the bone, the substance, the temper, temperament and disposition are there ready-made and can be bought for dollars. The foreigner has had all the trouble; it is he who has made them what they are,



and it is he who has made them worth the money they bring. The American has only to lay in a stock of this extraordinarily valuable material, reproduce it on his own soil and sell it to the world in ever increasing quantity. With the opening up of the enormous sections of virgin territory, here and in Canada, Mexico, South America, Africa and the Far East—and they will all want them—America will find a market that will in time tax even her own extraordinary resources, but that will be a long time, and in that time who can count the millions that will have gone into the American breeders' pockets, and this is only the draught horse side of the question.



BELGIAN STALLION



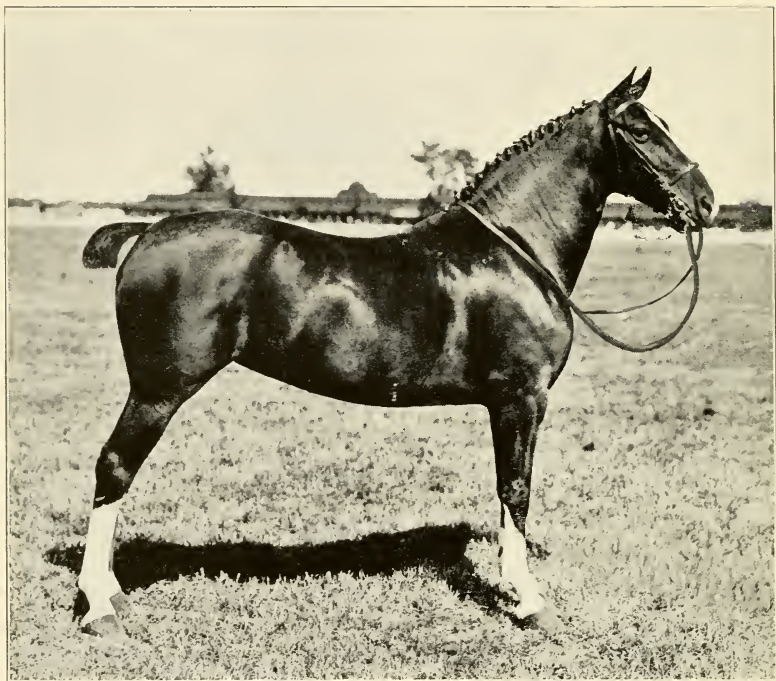
BELGIAN MARE

## HACKNEYS.

THE hackney is the most fashionable and popular heavy harness horse in the world today, and brings more money than any other. America and every other country on earth is going to England to buy them at prices that would make George Washington turn over in his grave, the Duke of Wellington sit up, and Napoleon Bonaparte get clean out of his resting place; not because these gentlemen would



HACKNEY STALLION



HACKNEY MARE

regard the hackney as the best kind of horse for military purposes—an animal that was always uppermost in each of their minds—but because they would see in half a dozen fashionable hackneys as much money value as would have mounted a regiment of cavalry in their days.

Not only is the hackney the most fashionable and valuable of heavy harness horses at present, but he is becoming more and more so as time goes on. There are fortunes upon fortunes in him, and he, like the heavy draughter, is a ready-made and highly finished animal of the highest order. We see him every-



where; we find him in the capitals and fashionable towns and country places of every European land, as well as in every hole and corner of the British possessions. We find him in Argentina, and even in the far East, and, like the Shire and the Clydesdale, where does he come from? England, of course. America is breeding a few, but what do they amount to among so many. He is a popular favorite, and in England is being bred with greater care today than he has ever been before. Other countries have caught the hackney fever, and he is being exported all over the world. Within the past twelve months the United States and the Argentine Republic have imported no less than sixty stallions and fifty-five mares for breeding purposes from English breeders, and Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, New Zealand, France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Japan and Chili have been heavy purchasers. This indicates what a general favorite he is, and means very plainly that breeding will pay, and it will pay in America better than anywhere, when once they get him here, and get him going on the same sound lines as the British have done.

## HUNTERS.

THE hunter is another horse in which is hidden untold profit, if his breeding were taken up in this country on lines calculated to fit him for hunting as it is conducted in England, and will eventually be conducted here, and to breed him with bone, size, substance, weight, carrying capacity, speed and stamina that would make him appeal to hunting men. In England, during the five months of the hunting season, fifty thousand people at the very least may be put down



A WEIGHT CARRYING HUNTER  
(Copyright by W. A. Rouch.)

as the number who hunt regularly and who keep anywhere from three to a hundred horses or more for this purpose, while between forty and fifty millions of dollars are spent annually upon this sport alone. Even the great Irish breeders, to say nothing of the English and Scotch, cannot supply these hunting people with mounts, and they pay tremendous prices for them.

America, and particularly the East, is getting the hunting habit badly, and the sport, though still in its infancy, is growing rapidly in public favor. It will not be long before America will have its Leicestershires, Warwickshires and Northamptonshires, and hunting centers, like Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough and Rugby, will be established, and to which will flock the wealth and fashion of the country during the hunting months. The large numbers of Americans who have been going to England and Ireland for years to hunt, and who are maintaining large establishments in those countries for this purpose, are beginning to ask themselves the question, "why cannot we do this in our own country?" They will do it, and as America never does things by halves, it will be done on such a magnificent scale and on such an expensive one, that the wise men who have hunters of the right kind for sale, will be able to retire from business and take to hunting themselves for amusement. Apart from this, there is a splendid market for American hunters in England today if the American breeders would only produce the right stamp.

POLO PONIES.

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POLO originated in Persia over a thousand years ago, and from whence it spread after several centuries to the North West Provinces of India, and from there was acquired by the British after their occupancy of that country. Today it is the best and most manly of all games, and is by far the most popular among military men, although it is played a great deal by others who can afford it. England is the home of modern polo, and while the game is played more extensively in India than any other country, still more money is expended on the sport in ponies, clubs, grounds, etc., in England than anywhere else. America, as is well known, has taken the game up in earnest, and has produced such marvelous players within the last few years as to be able to defeat the mother country at her own game, and wrest from her that coveted trophy, won by her in 1886 and retaken by a team of young Americans last year.

Here again is another example of a game, sport, pastime, or whatever you like to call it, with the horse as the central figure, and which is absolutely—notwithstanding the fact that America is today the champion polo nation of the world—still in its swaddling clothes. America, with the exception of a few places in the East and on the Pacific Coast, is new to the game; it does not know its fascination, its excitement, its speed, its thrilling dash and the beauty of its play, but it is learning fast and becoming so enthusiastic over it that the country in a few years from now will play more polo than the combined countries of Europe; she has the wealth, enthusiasm and the desire to compete and win, but with all this she has not got the ponies.





A POLO PONY  
(Copyright by W. A. Rouch.)

Nine-tenths of the ponies that the American team rode when they won the cup the British had held for twenty-four years were English bred and English purchased and bought by the Americans at staggering figures. Does not this seem absurd when we consider the breeding resources of this country?

The Western range pony is one of the hardest, toughest and gamest of ponies, with heart, grit and stamina enough to supply a horse twice his size, and some of them have a good turn of speed, but when it comes to first class polo and crossing sticks with players mounted on ponies that are bred for the game, most of them thoroughbred or as near it as possible, as fast as race horses, and with bone and substance sufficient

to carry a heavy man, they are outraced and outplayed to such an extent that competition would be useless.

With polo pony breeding taken hold of in earnest in this country, and pursued upon lines similar to those adopted in England, America could breed polo ponies that could not be beaten anywhere, and would not only be able to supply the demands which are here today, and are increasing by leaps and bounds, but would create an export trade that other nations would only be too glad to take advantage of. This is another side of the breeding question, and presents the lamentable spectacle of America being the champion polo nation of the world, but unable to breed her own ponies.

THE ARMY HORSE.

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IT is very nice to hear of peace conferences, international disarmament, the general existence of brotherly love and no disagreements that would lead to warfare; it is splendid, beautiful, ideal, but utterly impracticable and impossible as man exists today. There is too much territory on the face of this beautiful world undiscovered, uncivilized, uncultivated, undeveloped, rich beyond computation, and so valuable as needs must make it the bone of contention between the great powers whether they own it today or whether they do not. Man is not yet far enough removed from his savage fighting ancestors to sit quietly down and listen to the voice of the idealist as long as there are rich earthly prizes to be won, or international arguments to be settled.

Arbitration will go a certain distance in the apparently amicable settlement of comparatively small matters; but power, might, and shot and shell, will constitute the final court of appeal when nations disagree; and so it will go on until such an advanced, such a high, and such an enlightened education, shall have made the peoples of the earth so fair, so friendly, and so pure of mind, as to render wars unnecessary. This, however, can only come with the slow but sure improvement and refining influence of evolution, and in a day of which the most enlightened, learned, and far seeing, can but imagine.

The present generation will see wars and bloodshed such as in all probability have never yet been chronicled, and historians will write of future divisions of the earth, as geographers will draw maps that will apportion the land to others. Kingdoms will disappear, and republics rise and fall. The day of peace is not yet, but the hour of war is at hand.

Of all the sinews of war, none are more necessary than horses, and never in the history of the world have the great military nations of the earth maintained such enormous standing armies as they are doing today; never in their history



A THOROUGHBRED STALLION SUITABLE TO GET CAVALRY HORSES

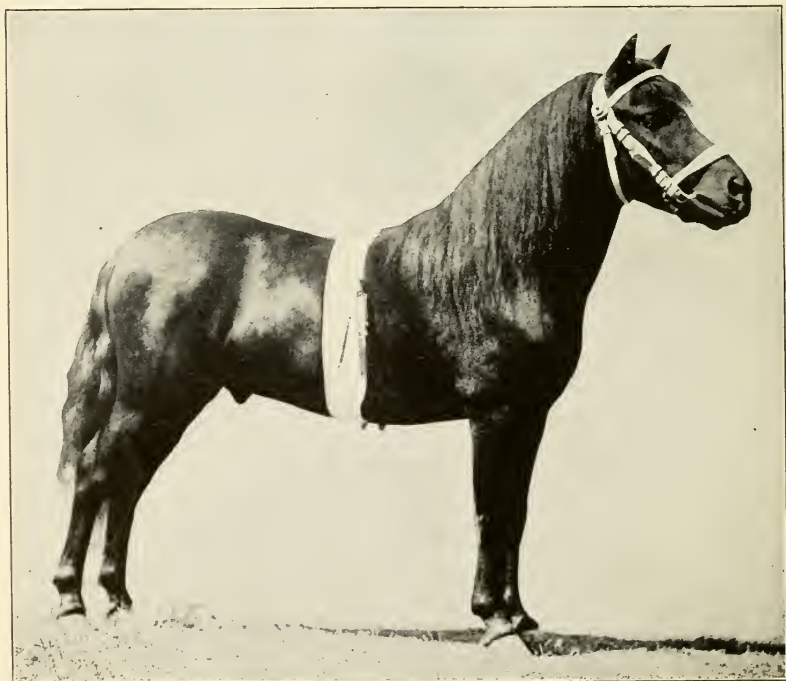


were they in such need of horses; and never was the world so incapable of supplying them. With all the demand for heavy draught horses, hunters, hackneys, and polo ponies, it is questionable, whether all these different breeds combined, are so sorely needed as army horses; and with the facilities of climate, range, grass, water, feed, and territory, the United States of America could supply the Armies of Europe and Japan, as well as their own, with horses suitable for military purposes. if they would go about it in the right way, and breed the proper kind. Apart from this, after starting upon the right foundation in regard to parent stock, they could produce these animals as cheaply as they can breed range ponies, and they would be able to sell these horses when four years old, at a handsome profit; and when a great war actually broke out, the breeders who had them, would make fortunes so rapidly, that they would think watches, clocks, and time, had gone wrong.

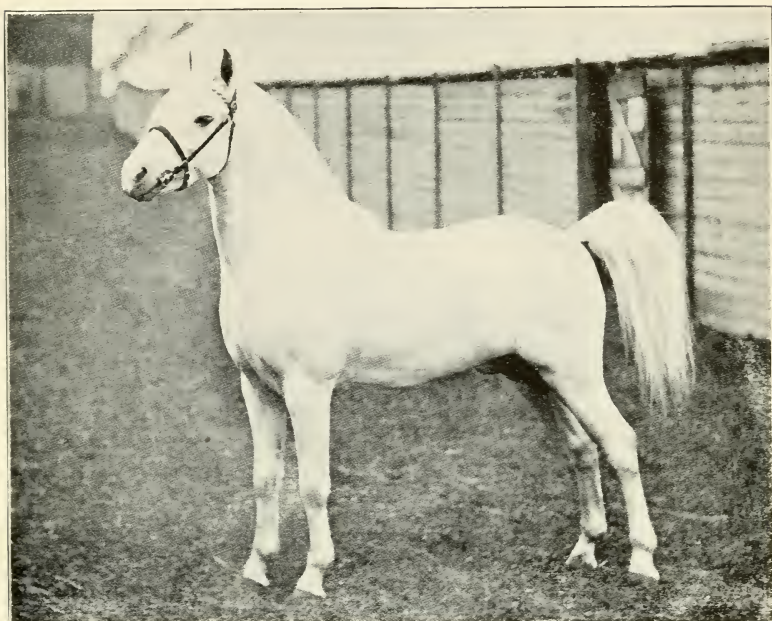
Not only would they be able to supply remounts to the various armies so amply and so satisfactorily as would cause this country to be regarded as the great source of army horse supply, but by breeding them in the way it would be necessary to breed them, there would be among the enormous numbers bred, a tremendous lot of animals suitable for other purposes, and particularly hunters and saddle horses, that would bring long individual prices in the American, European, and other markets. So much in a few words for the Army horse. To quote a theatrical expression, "There's millions in it."

### CHILDREN'S AND OTHER PONIES.

**A** **N**OTHER great and remunerative enterprise in connection with breeding operations, is that which centers itself in the production of ponies other than the polo pony, of various breeds and for various uses. Foremost among these little animals at present, is the Shetland; that beautiful, docile, intelligent, sound, hardy, and safe little creature, which may truly be called the children's equine pet. He is by far, better suited and better adapted to children's use than any other, and for the first lessons in juvenile equitation, he is without an



SHETLAND PONY STALLION



WELSH PONY

equal. America has taken to him kindly, and he is being bred by a few enterprising men with success and gratitude. There is room for him here in unlimited numbers, and splendid returns await others who will take him up.

Another pony that is gaining favor, because of his beauty, and usefulness, is the Welsh pony. He is better suited to older children than is the Shetland, and will become much sought after for that stage of juvenile existence, which comes between the Shetland pony age and the time when they are able to ride small horses. He is a hardy, sound constituted animal, beautiful to look upon, and will become a prime favourite here as time goes on.

Hackney ponies for fashionable harness work, and particularly for ladies to drive on social visits and for pleasure, are the rage in England; they fetch tremendous prices, and are the most perfect harness ponies in existence. The breeding of these beautiful little animals has been taken up in this country in a small way, but it is modest in the extreme, though it offers a field in the great breeding industry that will grow and mature into a rich harvest. The Hackney pony is an animal that England is exporting to every country where she is sending her Hackney horses. Why should not America profit by her example, enterprise, and success?



HACKNEY PONY



## THE SADDLE HORSE.

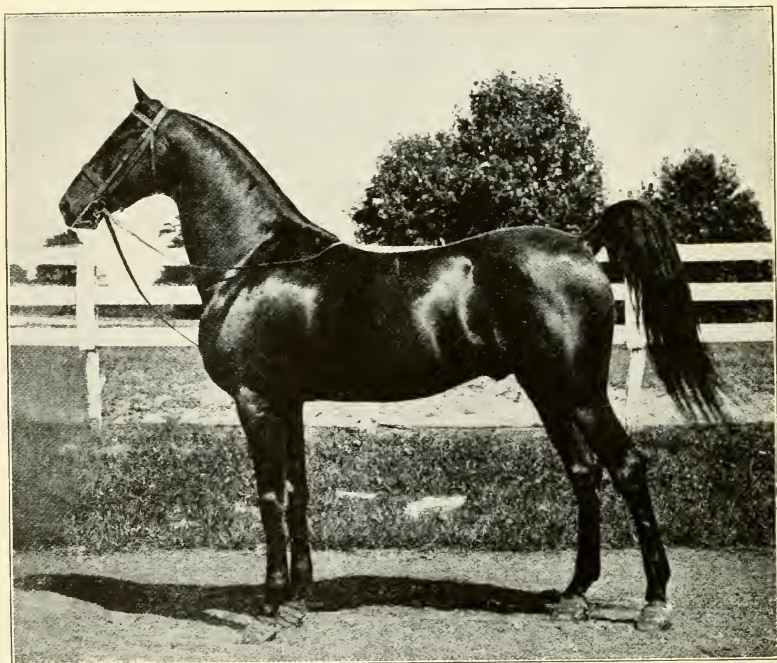
As to what constitutes a saddle horse in this country is a much discussed question. The fashionable animal, and the one most favored, particularly for park use, is the Kentucky-bred three-gaited horse. That he fills the part, at least in the eyes of American horsemen, there is no question, and as riding is becoming extremely fashionable and that young America is cultivating horsemanship from his early years, it goes without saying that the breeding of this particular class of horse will become a much more important industry than it is today, and like the other breeds alluded to, will occupy the attention of breeders in the future far more than he does at present.



A SADDLE HORSE

## THE GAITED SADDLE HORSE.

This purely American production, beloved and justly so, by the South and West, is an animal of imposing presence and splendid individuality, superb carriage, rare courage and intelligence, and fine temper. He has been bred with much care, and his gaits and characteristics cultivated with great judgment. He stands in a class by himself among the equine breeds, and although he is the only saddle horse that the Southerner and Westerner considers worth while, it is doubtful whether he will ever become fashionable on the bridle paths



A GAITED SADDLE HORSE

and in the parks of the East, or attract the foreigner enough to make him valuable in other countries as a riding horse. He is, however, a gem of his kind, and being of American breed, should be cultivated for the benefit of those who love him so much and who have taken infinite pains in making him what he is today.

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### THE SECRET OF GREAT BRITAIN'S SUCCESS IN BREEDING.

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THE success, and the perfection of all the great breeds of live stock that have emanated from the British Islands, are due to the thoroughness, the soundness, and the determination never to breed into any family, or through any individual, that does not measure up in every particular to the standard of excellence that the finished breeders of these islands have in view. This subject, so comprehensive, so interesting, and so beautiful, can only be alluded to here in the most elementary way. It is a subject so deep, so entertaining, and so entrancing, that to write of it in detail, would occupy a life time, not only of profound thought and consideration, but of fascination and delight.

All the breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and horses that have been alluded to in this little book, have reached the acme of present-day perfection, and the American breeder who wishes to take up, and make a business of reproducing any of these breeds, has the ready-made material to go upon, and not all the uphill labor, disappointments, and failures to confront him that his cousins across the water attacked and overcame.

The Britisher, in the cases of cattle, sheep, and swine, has bred for constitutional soundness, individuality, quality, size, and rapid meat-producing properties, with the least possible amount of bony structure; and in the case of horses, for bone, substance, quality, individuality, size, weight, and power, combined with grit and stamina, speed and action, according to the

requirements of the various breeds, with temper, temperament, and constitutional and physical soundness in all. He has not been influenced or led away by that fatal mistake, but fascinating desire for speed, at the expense of everything else; and as a consequence, among horses, he has not only produced the grandest specimens of the various equine breeds, but he has produced the most extraordinary action and the greatest speed the world has ever known, and in infinitely larger proportions, plus a bony frame of anatomical perfection, and an outline of exquisite beauty.

These are the lines upon which to proceed in order to insure success, and if the stockmen and breeders of this country, their sons, and others, whose tastes tend towards this free, healthy, manly, useful, interesting and remunerative outdoor business, will take it up upon the lines suggested, they will not only make themselves absolutely independent long before a silvery shading falls upon the hair that crowns their heads, or the snowy white of years tells the tale of passing strength, but they will reap the golden reward of their labors while yet in the bloom of manhood, when life is sweet, and the Western sunset glorious.













